

BIGGER ARMY MEASURE NOW UP TO SENATE

Strong Sentiment in Upper House Forecasts Some Increases in Hay Bill.

The Hay army reorganization bill, providing a standing army of 140,000 men, went over to the Senate today following its passage by the House last night.

The Senate has a bill of its own, which provides an army of 178,000 men, and the fact that the House cast a large vote in favor of the Khan amendment, proposing a still larger fighting force, gave promise today that when the two bills get into conference there will be a compromise on the issue relating to the size of Uncle Sam's regular army.

Prolonged discussion, however, is ahead in the Senate over the military question. Senators feel that a broad and comprehensive law ought to be worked out to afford the basis for greater land preparedness.

SENATE TO DIFFER.

The Senate bill is certain to differ widely from the House bill, and will provide for a larger regular army.

Among the problems for the Senate to consider are vocational education for the soldiers, which is being urged by Senator Hoke Smith in an amendment; the short-term enlistment; the mobilization of industries in event of war; and the Government manufacture of war material.

How to build up reserves, what to do to make the national guard most effective, and the plan of providing for Federal volunteers are other important propositions to be discussed.

The Hay bill was passed by a vote of 402 to 2. Congressman Britten of Illinois, a Republican, and Congressman London of New York, a Socialist, cast the two opposing votes. Mr. Britten does not regard the Hay bill as affording real preparedness and explained that he believed it useless to pass a bill providing an army of only 140,000 men.

Congressman Kahn's amendment for an army of 230,000 strong was defeated on a roll call vote of 213 to 191, a majority of only 22. The "big army" strength in the House was a surprise to many members. In all, thirty-four Republicans voted against the big army amendment and thirty-three Democrats voted for it.

Votes on Amendments.

Several record votes on amendments were had before the House passed the bill, and the lower body was engaged in calling the roll from 4 until after 6 o'clock. The attendance was unusually large.

The Military Affairs Committee met two days before its bill was finally passed. By a vote of 204 to 198 the House adopted the amendment offered by Congressman Augustus F. Gardner of Massachusetts, making possible a short-term enlistment.

This amendment provides that after one year's active service an enlisted man may be turned into the reserve of the regular army provided his commanding officer attests to the fact that he is a proficient soldier. The enlisted man going into the reserve after one year of active service would be subject to call for six years.

Under the plan originally proposed in the Hay bill every enlisted man would have served three years with the colors and four years in the reserve. The Gardner amendment was informally adopted during debate, and Mr. Hay asked a record vote, only to have the committee provision again rejected for the short term enlistment idea.

To Discuss Literature.

The Capitol Hill Literary Society will discuss the first period of American literature Monday evening at the Ingram Memorial Church. In addition to the general discussion there will be a special musical program provided by a committee which includes Mrs. A. H. Frear, Mrs. E. V. Carr, and Mrs. Effie Lawson.

Big Sensation Due In Peck Poison Case

(Continued from First Page.)

believe she will figure heavily in the poisoning mystery, he would like to have her story.

Callins Positive Evidence.

Francis Mancuso, head of the homicide department of the New York district attorney's office, who is in Grand Rapids, working on the case, reported that he had positive evidence against Waite.

"We have an open and shut case against this man," he declared. "The case so far has been a sensation, but the biggest sensation is yet to come. Before we are through, we will have uncovered one of the greatest poison plots in criminal annals."

Mancuso carefully guarded the vital facts he has in his hands. "Waite needed money," Mancuso continued. "He was living a life in New York City that cost him \$50,000 a year. He did not work. Where did he get the money? When this question is answered, the sensation will be made known."

"We have traced Waite's life from the time he left Grand Rapids and entered the University of Michigan. There in his first year he began his career. He stole a dental plate from a classmate and turned it in as his own to pass an examination. He completed his college course, but did not win a scholarship abroad as he claims. After graduation he went to Scotland where he studied for three weeks and then went to South Africa, where he worked as a dentist in Cape Town for a month."

He soon had considerable money. Where he got it, I do not know. He landed in New York as a man of wealth. He introduced himself into the medical and dental circles of New York as an authority on oral surgery. He claimed to have performed some of the most difficult feats known to oral surgery, when in fact he had not performed one. But his money and smooth talk got him by."

Bank Deposits Held.

Acting on the telegram received from Deputy District Attorney Mancuso, conducting an investigation at Grand Rapids, District Attorney Swann has impounded Dr. Waite's bank books and has held up his deposits. He has refused to divulge what the figures show. While at Grand Rapids, immediately after the burial of Peck, Dr. Waite and his wife are each reported to have made their will. Hers was made at his urging, and under its terms he would receive half of the Peck fortune instead of 15 per cent he would get if she were to die intestate and without children. He is said to have agreed to make his will, leaving her the sole heir. He said his fortune amounted to \$40,000.

Statement of Maid.

In her statement made to District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney Embree, Dora Hillier, the maid, said she knew little about the circumstances of Mrs. Peck's illness and death, because she was seldom in Mrs. Peck's sick room, and that the care of Mrs. Peck had been undertaken by Dr. Waite, his wife, Mrs. Clara Louise Peck Waite, and Mrs. Lynch, a trained nurse. The maid was unable to say whether there was anything suspicious about the violent illness which ended Mrs. Peck's life.

As regards the last days of Mr. Peck, she was able to testify explicitly. About two days before Mr. Peck died (she was unable to recall the exact hours of the occurrence) she was in the kitchen of the Waite apartment preparing soup for the family—the doctor and his wife and the ailing father-in-law. Mr. Peck claimed the soup away from him, and said he would like to have some tea.

"Medicine" Also in Tea. "I left the room just then and went into one of the other rooms for something I wanted before returning to the kitchen. When I got back to the kitchen, there was Dr. Waite. He said to me, 'Dora, father said he would like a cup of tea. He didn't seem to like the soup, so I have put some of the medicine into his tea.' Dr. Waite carried the cup away from him, and said he would like to have some tea."

"I noticed that he tried it and then made a face—didn't like it for some reason. He looked up at his daughter, Mrs. Waite, and said kind of peevishly, 'Clara, you're a poor housekeeper if that's the best kind of soup you can have made in this house. Mr. Peck then pushed the soup away from him, and said he would like to have some tea.'"

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March 11. He was there about 7 p. m. He spoke to his cousin and old friend, Mr. Peck, and talked with him at some length.

"Mr. Peck was clear eyed and seemingly comfortable in body and mind, although he complained of intestinal discomfort. I noted, however, that he was in good condition, and that his health had improved."

"Dr. Albertus Adair Moore had been at the apartment, I was told, and had made out a simple prescription to relieve Mr. Peck's intestinal complaint. Dr. Waite had gone out to a nearby drug store, I was told also, to have the prescription filled. It was largely in the nature of a sedative."

"Dr. Waite came into the apartment while Mr. Peck was lying down. Dr. Waite gave Mr. Peck some medicine and soon after he heard my old friend groan. I left the house shortly afterward."

"At 1 o'clock on the following morning, March 12, I was called to the telephone by Mrs. Waite, who told me that her father had died in the night. I was shocked because I had satisfied myself that Mr. Peck was gaining in health."

"At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day I went to the Waite apartment to express my sympathy. The doctor answered my ring at the bell and blocked the doorway with his body. I assured him in a manner that he was not anxious to have me enter the apartment."

"It was hardly necessary for you to come," he said shortly. "Well, I said, 'I decided to come anyway,' and at last he opened the door. Dr. Waite and entered the house."

Essential Points of Case.

These were the essential points of the information which Judge Swann is using for grand jury purposes and which precipitated the arrest of Dr. Waite. There were, however, other circumstances which caused the District Attorney to take the case before the grand jury and to request an indictment for murder.

Judge Swann had received from his investigators in Grand Rapids, Assistant District Attorney Mancuso, Dr. Otto Schultze, the pathologist of the District Attorney's office, and one special investigator, each positive advice that he saw no reason longer to defer action against Dr. Waite.

On Wednesday Mr. Mancuso had informed Judge Swann by long distance telephone and by telegram that an examination of the stomach of the deceased had revealed a large quantity of arsenic and that the examination of the brain had disclosed traces of arsenic. The discovery of arsenic in the brain entirely disposed of any theory that arsenic might have been used in the embalming fluid, since the analysis of circulation resulting from death would have made it impossible for arsenic to get into the tissue of the brain.

The undertaker who embalmed the body stated that no arsenic had been used in the embalming fluid. The complete telegraph received by Judge Swann on Wednesday night from his assistant in Grand Rapids was as follows: "Examination here shows criminal record going back to 1908. In addition to perfect case on present matter, both from legal and medical standpoint, it is essential for the preparation of the case to provide against possible future defense of insanity, and will examine records of defendant before his arrest is made. Prof. Vaughn reports plenty of arsenic. A complete autopsy will be arranged. If possible, do not arrest defendant until I write the report. Here is completed. It is essential to keep matter perfectly secret on account of situation here."

Had Acted.

Judge Swann, however, had already acted, partly because of the information obtained from the negro maid and from Dr. Cornell, and partly because of several minor discoveries.

One of the first acts of the district attorney's office was the impounding of Dr. Waite's bank accounts and of papers and valuables he had in a safety deposit box. Judge Swann thought it best last night not to make public the location of the bank accounts and of the safety deposit box.

Having tied up Dr. Waite's finances, Judge Swann instructed the police department yesterday morning to send detectives to Dr. Waite's apartment and to keep the doctor under the strictest surveillance until further orders were received.

When the detectives went to the apartment they found Dr. Waite in a stupor from drugs. With the doctor were Edward Waite, his brother, who is employed in the New York Public Library, and Ray Schindler, a private detective, who was retained by Percy S. Peck, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peck and brother to Dr. Waite's wife.

Unable to arouse his brother, Edward Waite called Dr. Albertus Adair Moore. Dr. Moore arrived in haste and tried unsuccessfully for some time to restore Dr. Waite to consciousness.

He was partly successful only. Under the strain of strong stimulants Dr. Waite recovered enough coherence to say that he had taken "plenty of stuff," and that he had begun to dose himself with sedative drugs at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Dr. Moore assumed from the look

of the case that Dr. Waite had been dosing himself steadily and heavily with trional, veronal and sulphonal.

In Dr. Waite's pockets Dr. Moore found and turned over to Judge Swann later three kinds of sleeping tablets—a quantity of five grain tablets or trional, a quantity of five-grain tablets of sulphonal and three glass tubes containing tablets of veronal sodium.

In a moment of temporary freedom from drug business Dr. Waite appealed to Dr. Moore to use a stomach pump, but Dr. Moore said it was too late—using a stomach pump wouldn't do any good, and the only thing to do was to sleep off the effect of the drugs.

"Why did you take this stuff?" asked Dr. Moore.

"I wanted to sleep—to sleep," Waite muttered.

Recital at St. John's.

Henry H. Freeman, organist and choirmaster of St. John's Episcopal Church, and Richard Lorieberg, violinist, are to give the hundred and fifth Lenten recital at St. John's Church tomorrow afternoon.

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9 Suits of Men \$2.50 Pajamas, size 15 only. All perfect. Reduced to, suit..... 75c

39 Men's Best 50c Night Shirts. One size only—14½; all perfect. Special 15c.

6 Men's Wool Union Suits. Sizes 36 and 42, best \$3.00 quality. All perfect. Reduced to, to, per suit..... \$1.00

Men's Poros Knit Shirts and Drawers. 50c quality and all perfect. Shirts 40 and 48. Drawers 36 and 38. Special, each..... 25c

7 Men's "Madewell" Union Suits (all perfect), best \$2.00 grade. Sizes 34, 40, 42 and 44. Reduced to, suit..... 75c

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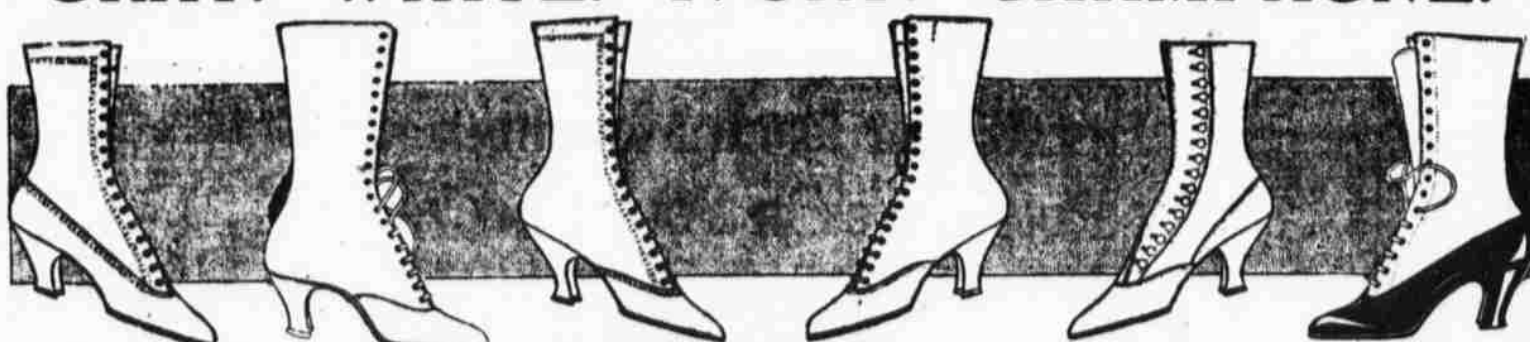
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